

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1821.

[NO. 80.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridner, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of London, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, and at such a rate that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have their books ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridner, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.
Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.
March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 9 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JOUN LANE.
May 22, 1821. 59

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of *Dry Goods and Groceries*, Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.
December, 1821. 3mt91

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152½ acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbro's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merrell's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of one tract of 330 acres;

one do. 229
one do. 270—829 acres.
The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.

MOSES A. LOCKE.
November 12, 1821. 6wt81

Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.
ON the third of January, 1822, at Meck's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, several valuable young NEGROES,

and the same time and place, will be sold, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist Mills, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of open land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, of less value—all belonging to said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.
E. PEARSON, Executrix.
Nov. 19, 1821. 6wt82

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse
NAPOLION.
FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1821. 78F15

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.
Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69ff

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey vs. Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.
Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821....Humpel Vaughn versus Payton Vaughn: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Payton Vaughn, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore Ordered by Court, that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian.

Wm. B. Test, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
3wt80r

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821....William Arthur versus Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
5wt84

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5, 1821.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. GORTON, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The progress of our affairs since the last session has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the Executive, unremitting attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance, on both sides, of the right of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed, in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, committed, and defects, have become manifest, may be remedied; and, on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves, and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavor to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention, in as distinct and clear a light, as I may be able.

By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the manufactures and productions of foreign nations, when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition, that the repeal should take effect only in favor of any foreign nation, when the Executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act, a proposition was made to all nations to place our commerce, with each, on a basis, which, it was presumed, would be acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and to take the manufactures and productions of the United States, back to their ports, in their own vessels, on the same conditions that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the United States, in the ports of other powers. The articles to be admitted or prohibited, on either side, formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other as it thought proper, and on its own conditions.

When the nature of the commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair, and even liberal, by every power. The exports of the United States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of rude materials, in demand for foreign manufactures, of great bulk, requiring for their transportation many vessels, the return for which, in the manufactures and productions of any foreign country, even when disposed of there to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactures alone are imported, but it applies, in a great extent, to the European dominions of every European power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of those powers. By placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and imports, between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised which would retain even the semblance of equality in our favor.

Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions of other powers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies, and, with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us were of the highest importance to them, their labor being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles, and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the exports of the United States, were never admitted into any of the ports of Europe, except in cases of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When no article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted then, not in favor of any particular country, to the disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply, and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side.—To abandon to it the transportation of the whole would be to give up the demand, in the present instance, would be the more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

Such was the basis of our system, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended, the British government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse, in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition, which still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her Government has demanded other conditions, more favorable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions, in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations, which had been adopted on her part, being countervailed on the part of the United States, the direct commerce, between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted, that although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained, on the various points, which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred, in this negotiation, respecting the construction of the eighth article of the Treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apollo, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the eighth article of the Treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or seventh article that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded Territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on vessels, than such as were paid by citizens of the United States, the ships of France should forever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favored nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed, that it was intended, that no favor should be granted to any power in those ports, to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed, to another power, on conditions, to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions.—Under this construction, no favour or accommodation, could be granted, to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent, allowed by those powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But if this article should be

so construed, as that France should enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions, as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then, the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every, and any, condition, whatever. As little cause has the Government of France to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels, from the waters of the St. Mary's. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system, as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done, without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence, which all nations punish:—the punishment of which gives no just cause of complaint to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance, which has attended the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels, from the waters of the St. Mary's, has been intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce, with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the custom house according to law, and reshipped and sent them in the vessel of such power, or some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case, was altogether different. He entered the river St. Mary's, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to citizens of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done, without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

That the unsettled bank of a river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population, could give no protection to any party, in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have compared with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a custom house there, since it would have subverted no other purpose, than to elude our revenue laws.—But the Government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made, by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years, before they were ceded to the United States, need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inland for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been, almost exclusively, confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places, where she had no authority. The rules, therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also, that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been performed. Under such circumstances, therefore, Spain became less responsible for such acts, committed there, and the United States more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this Government has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law, in its application to the cases, which have formed the ground of such serious complaint on her part, and the order to the Collector of St. Mary's, in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach, which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application, therefore, to the cases in question, was inevitable. As soon as the Treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the United States, was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel, which had been seized, and for the dismissal of the libel, which had been instituted against her.

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to effect with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures, as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels, wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the King of Sweden, to the vessels of the United States, upon the payment of no other or higher duties, than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by Congress; and as it may involve the commercial relations of the Union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

I have presented thus fully to your view our commercial relations with other powers, that, seeing them in detail with each power, and knowing the basis on which they rest, Congress may in its wisdom decide, whether any change ought to be made, and, if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable, it should be abandoned; but if it is reasonable, and any change in it would make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and leading in its consequences to sap the foundation of our posterity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken, and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

The question concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been, by a joint act of the Representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The Commissioners under the 5th article of that treaty not having been able to agree upon their decision, their reports to the two Governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

With Spain, the treaty of February 22d, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States, but the officers charged with that service by an order from his Catholic Majesty, delivered by his Minister to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent to the Captain General of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated, since, every effort of the United States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed by the documents which will hereafter be communicated.

In every other circumstance the law of the 3d of March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants, for the term specified, all the civil, military, and judicial powers, exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed, and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it, but, in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the Governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the Governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two Secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and the slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts, that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida, forming one, that from the Cape to the Apalachicola, another, and that from the Apalachicola to the Perdido, the third. To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed; and, to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed, to reside at Pensacola; and, likewise, one judge and a district attorney to reside at St. Augustine, with a specified boundary between them; and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a

deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of Congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses, which it would be painful to witness.

It has been seen, with much concern, that, in the performance of these duties, a collision arose between the Governor of the Territory, and the Judge appointed for the Western District. It was presumed, that the law under which this transitory Government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers, who were appointed to execute each a branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood in the same sense, by them, in which they were understood by the Executive. Much allowance is due to officers employed in each branch of this system, and the more so, as there is good cause to believe that each acted under a conviction, that he possessed the power which he undertook to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe, that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event, which would ensure complete protection to an important part of our Union, which had suffered much, from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which, his very gallant and patriotic services had been so signally and usefully devoted.

From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and, indeed, the necessity, of establishing, as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government over that territory, on the principles of our system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.

In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three Commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the Treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens, as have well founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties, and made some progress therein. The Commissioner and Surveyor of His Catholic Majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the Treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded, for the due execution of this service.

The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, since the termination of the last session of Congress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighboring kingdom of Spain, had, in like manner, been sanctioned, by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning Monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration, having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries, appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the Colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their Independence. The new Government of Colombia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had, for some time before, prevailed, greater harmony and better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest, that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these Colonies by force, and equally so, that no conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the Government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result, by friendly counsel, with the Government of Spain, will be the object of the Government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of Congress, authorising a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent. upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable

at the option of the government after the first day of January, 1835.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars thirty cents, of five per cent. stock; and there has been, or will be, redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand thirty dollars seventy-one cents of Louisiana six per cent. deferred stock, and Mississippi stock.—There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt, contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-nine cents.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars seventy cents, which, with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars twenty-one cents in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety-one cents.

The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars forty-seven cents, leaving in the Treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars forty-four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year, will exceed the demands, which will be made on the Treasury, during the same period, and that the amount in the Treasury on the 30th of September last will be increased on the first day of January next.

At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the late state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, now ascertained that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of debentures, issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were presented upon that subject by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue, for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials, in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them, to an indefinite extent; raising within the country almost of every kind, to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled, also, as our people are in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As however a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population—it is believed that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures; especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of the fortifications, dockyards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point to which it is proposed to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the rude materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the

several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented. In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session it seemed doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such, as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people, appeared to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result, which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Ocean—and, likewise, of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress corresponding to the survey, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence, for the whole maritime frontier, and, in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of our Union have been minutely examined, and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position and extent of the work at Dauphin Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order given to the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result, without delay.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be, launched, for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruises until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers

that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

NORTH-CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.—The bill to repeal an act passed last session to provide for the payment of costs when a slave is convicted of a capital crime, was rejected on its second reading.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill to increase the number of jurors in the Superior Courts of the county of Lincoln, which passed its first reading.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.—On motion of Mr. Wade,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Commons, that the Public Treasurer of this State be requested to lay before this General Assembly, a statement of all such information as he is authorized by law to receive from the officers of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and from the officers of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, so far as respects the amount of their capital stock, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of their notes in circulation, and of their cash in hand.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the State of North-Carolina is greatly interested in the State Bank, and a more intimate knowledge of its affairs would at all times be useful to the community: Therefore, it is resolved, that a joint select committee be appointed to confer with the directors of said bank on the subject of amending their charter, so as to vest the power of electing such number of directors as the State may be fairly entitled to, be vested in the General Assembly; and that it be made the duty of the said Bank Directors to report to the General Assembly annually, the amount of the debts due to said bank, by each of the Directors of said Bank and its Branches, where the sum shall exceed \$5000; and whether such Directors whose debt exceeds the said amount of five thousand dollars, have paid such instalments as have been exacted and paid by other dealers with the Bank.

Messrs. Bryan, Wade, Ruffin, Miller and Pool, of the Senate; and Messrs. Fisher, Hinton, Alston, M'Dowell and Martin, of the House of Commons, were appointed a committee on the bank resolution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.—Petitions presented. By Mr. Fisher, the petition of Henry W. Connor, of Lincoln, praying a divorce; by Mr. Clement, the petition of John Jarrett, praying release from a militia fine; by Mr. Fisher, the petition of Wm. H. Kerr, praying to have a fine remitted. These petitions were referred.

The House adopted a resolution, on motion of Mr. Stanly, requiring all resolutions, where money is claimed, to be read three times.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Supreme Court law, as to prevent the issuing of executions for more than its own costs upon judgments rendered by it.

The bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the payment of costs, when a slave is convicted of a capital crime, was read the second time. Mr. Hillman moved to postpone it indefinitely.

The bill passed its second reading—76 to 46.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.—A report from B. Daniel, Adjutant-General of the State, was received and read. The number of militia of the State, agreeably to the returns received, is 41,873. But the Adjutant General is conscious that there is great incorrectness in the returns, as the census of 1820 gives us 66,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to repeal part of the act of 1818, respecting the Supreme Court. Passed its first reading. [Contemplates repealing that part empowering the Governor to call in a missive Judge.]

MONDAY, DEC. 3.—Mr. Beard presented the memorial of several citizens of Burke, praying an extra session of the Superior Court, each year.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Hillsboro', the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws establishing the Superior Courts, so that the counties of Bertie, Cumberland, Orange, Burke, Rowan, Rutherford and Halifax, shall at each term be allowed one week extra; and to inquire into the expediency of dividing the state into seven districts.—The latter clause was referred to a select joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Hillman, Stanly, J. S. Smith, Moore and Fisher of this House.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill authorizing Rowan county court to lay a tax to build a Poor-House.

Mr. Brittain presented a bill for the bet-

regulation of the County Courts of Buncombe. Read the first time. Mr. Hillman, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of the Mayor, &c. of Washington City, praying to be authorized by law to vend Lottery Tickets in this State.—Concurred in.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.—Mr. Fisher, from the committee to whom the petition of Henry W. Conner was referred, reported a bill for the divorce of Henry Workman Conner and his wife Catharine, which passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented: by Mr. Fisher, a bill to incorporate the Rowan Agricultural Society; Mr. Beall, a bill to repeal the 6th section of an act, passed in 1756, for ascertaining the method of proving book debts.

These bills passed their first reading. Mr. Clement, a bill to divide the county of Rowan, which was referred to a select committee.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.—On motion of Mr. M'Eachin, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to appoint Commissioners to superintend the public roads in this State.

The bill to repeal the 6th section of an act of 1756, for ascertaining the method of proving book debts, being on its 2d reading.

Mr. Martin moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words, one hundred dollars, the amount which a man could prove by his own oath, and inserting in lieu thereof forty dollars, which was carried.

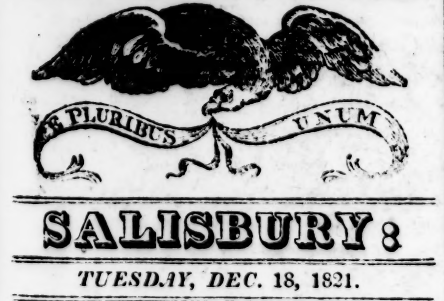
Mr. Webb moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. This motion was negatived, 91 to 32 votes.

The bill then passed its 2d reading.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.—On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if so, what changes are necessary in the salary of the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Hawks, it was Resolved, that a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the injunction of the constitution, requiring the establishment of schools by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, has been properly respected by the Legislature; that said committee report, from time to time, such plans for carrying such requisition into effect as they may deem expedient, and within the power of the state.

Messrs. M'Dowell, Hoke, Fisher, Morehead, Barringer, J. S. Smith, Martin, Brickell, Hawks, Blackledge, Moore, Waddell, A. M'Neill and Boykin, were named on this committee.



Gen. GABRIEL HOLMES, of Sampson county, has been elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year, in the place of Governor Franklin, resigned. There were eight ballotings before a choice was made. Gen. Holmes' majority over the other candidates, (Burton and Mebane,) was twenty-eight.

Dr. THOMAS COOPER has been elected by the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, S. C. President of that Institution.

We have received the following solution to the Enigma published in our paper of the 4th instant. It is very happily done.

TO MABELLA.
In circles I meet you, and not on a square,
In circles I love to make love to the fair:
As to your Enigma you wish a solution,—
'Tis one of the circles in circumlocution.
And now, sweet MABELLA, I bid you adieu,
'Till another Enigma is brought to my view.
CONCORD.

CONGRESS.

The seventeenth Congress commenced its first session on the 3d instant. The contest for Speaker in the House of Representatives was quite animated; and after seven ballotings, the House adjourned till Tuesday, without being able to come to a choice. There were four candidates, to wit: J. W. Taylor, of New-York, the former Speaker; C. A. Rodney and Lewis McLane, of Delaware; and Sam'l Smith, of Maryland. At the last balloting, Mr. Taylor lacked but five votes of being elected. The choice, it is probable, was not made till late on Tuesday, as the Message was not delivered until the next day. On whom it fell, we have not yet learnt; there can be little doubt, however, from the aspect of things on Monday, of the re-election of Mr. Taylor. The contest was not of that odious and ominous nature which gave so fearful a distinction to that of the

last Congress, and which shook not only the Capitol, but the very pillars of the Republic; it had not its origin, like that, in sectional jealousies and animosities; it was "nothing," as the Intelligencer remarks, "but a fair competition for an honorable station;" though "it is sufficiently evident," the editors add, "that the feeling, which grew out of the last and preceding sessions, had not entirely disappeared during the long recess." That it would have entirely disappeared, was not to be expected; and nothing unfavorable, either to the harmony of the present session, or the interests of the Union, need be apprehended from it.

The President's Message, received in an extra from the office of the National Intelligencer, will be found in our preceding pages. It is an interesting document; a plain, undisguised exhibit of facts; a practical business message. The state of our finances is improving; and it is gratifying to be informed that it will not be necessary to resort either to loans or taxation to meet the expenses of government.

The proceedings of our General Assembly, thus far, possess no very deep interest. The Raleigh papers appear to pay little or no attention to them; as all they contain would seem to be nothing more than a few dry extracts from the journals. This, certainly, is the easiest course; but is it the most preferable, or even the most advantageous one? Very few of their subscribers, we think, but would answer in the negative. The public wish for something more than a few dry and dull extracts; they wish for a full report of the legislative transactions, and of the speeches of the members of the Assembly. And the editors of the Raleigh papers, we are convinced, would find it greatly to their interest, to devote considerably more of their time to the proceedings of the Legislature, and give to their readers the results of their own industry, rather than the barren entries of the clerks.

We have some thoughts of enlarging our paper still more; in that case, and should our patronage continue to increase, one of us, it is probable, will attend the next Legislature to report the proceedings for the benefit of our readers.

Salisbury Academies.

The semi-annual Examination of the Students of the Salisbury Male and Female Academies commenced on Monday, the 3d, and closed on Wednesday, the 5th of December.

The FEMALE DEPARTMENT was examined in the following order: 1st Class—Margaret Beckwith and Margaret Pool. These little girls were heard in spelling out of the book, and in reading from Murray's Introduction, and were highly approved; as was also little Margaret McLean, on spelling in two syllables. Sally Bailey and Elizabeth Pearson were members of this class, but were absent without leave.

2d Class—Consisting of Elizabeth Frohock, Charlotte Cowan, Catharine Huie and Jane Fisher.—From this class, Jane Fisher was absent without leave; the others were examined on reading from the English Reader, on spelling generally, on English Grammar as far as the Verbs. They were all approved, in the order of their names.

3d Class—Margaret Gheen and Elizabeth Pool, were examined on the English Reader generally, and were highly approved.

4th Class—Sarah M. Stokes, Harriet Long, Laura Troy, Dovey Robeson, and Christina Mull, appeared on reading, from the Sequel to Murray's English Reader, parsing, and the geography of the United States. This class gave very general satisfaction. Harriet Long was the best in parsing, and Laura Troy and Sarah M. Stokes were the best in geography. Christina Mull was absent from this class without leave.

5th Class—Albertine Utzman, Elizabeth E. Martin, Beatrix Mathieu, Louisa Morrison, Mary Kerr, were examined on Whelpley's Compend, on parsing poetry, Cummings' Geography of Europe, Asia and Africa, and on arithmetic. Of this class, Albertine Utzman excelled on arithmetic and parsing; Louisa Morrison was best in reading; the others were highly approved.

6th Class—Margaret Smith and Antoinette Huie were examined on reading from Whelpley's Compend, parsing poetry, on ancient geography, (together with Beatrix Mathieu) on Blair's Natural Philosophy. In this class they are all equal, and all distinguished.

Ornamental Department.

The committee were much pleased with the performance of several young ladies on the Piano Forte, in the intervals of the other exercises.—While music is considered a necessary study for every young lady of finished education, it must be gratifying to parents to know that their daughters are here taught that elegant accomplishment scientifically; for nothing is more painful to a refined and cultivated taste, than the jarring, discordant thrumming of a performer who is ignorant of the rules of time and measure. We are pleased with the rattling of a child upon the keys of an instrument, because a child is the performer; but in vain may a young lady look for admiration from the amateur in music, if she does not touch the notes with skill and judgment. She should remember, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The following young ladies, considering the time they have devoted to it, gave very satisfactory proofs that they have not been negligent of the lessons of their able instructress; and that, by persevering attention, they are able to accomplish what they have undertaken. In point

of excellence, they stand in the order of their names.—Sarah M. Stokes, Beatrix Mathieu, Mary Kerr, and Margaret Smith. There were others, whose progress the committee had no opportunity of observing, they having left the school previous to the examination.

The collection of Paintings, though small this session, is exceedingly well executed. In this interesting art, a recurrence has likewise been had to first principles; without it, the pupil is likely to run into the glaring absurdity observable in the Chinese paintings, a total want of perspective. In these pieces the perspective is finely supported, in shade, distance, and proportion. In the coloring, there is much of what painters call *keeping*, or a perfect correspondence in the lights and shades.—In the brightness of the tints, mellowness and softness of the colors.

Among the best pieces, Sarah M. Stokes exhibited four Landscapes shaded in India ink, and one large one in colors; Margaret Smith two large ones in colors; Louisa Morrison two in India ink and one in colors; and Elizabeth Martin one in colors. The productions of the two first named young ladies are esteemed best; Miss Morrison's the next, and Miss Martin's the next.

The following young ladies presented specimens of Needle Work, which were much admired, viz: Sarah M. Stokes, Margaret Gheen, and Harriet Long. They deserve to rank in the order named. Charlotte Cowan and Dovey Robinson equal.

The committee beg to be indulged in an expression of thanks, in behalf of the trustees, to Miss Mitchell, for the donation to the Academy of an elegant piece of Painting, intended as a Frontispiece for the room in which she has so long and ably presided. This piece was designed and executed by herself, and represents a majestic figure of Minerva, pointing the youth of both sexes to the Hill of Science, which is surmounted by a temple of fine architecture. In the perspective is some interesting rural scenery, with suitable emblems. It will, it is hoped, be long preserved as a memento of the talents and accomplishments of its amiable donor.

Having closed the examination of the young ladies, and having witnessed with much satisfaction the general correctness with which they are taught, and the laudable emulation to excel that prevails among them, the trustees present to Miss Slater and Miss Mitchell their sincere thanks for their unabated attention to the duties of their respective departments. Surely, female education cannot languish under the tutelage of talents and of industry.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class—Joseph Pool was examined on spelling, in and out of the book. He did remarkably well, for so small a boy.

2d Class—Hugh Horah, James Huie, David Pool, were examined on reading, writing, and spelling. Hugh Horah was the best in reading and spelling, James Huie is the next; David Pool is the best writer. The class had made handsome proficiency.

3d Class—Arch'd Henderson, William Locke, Augustus Lemley, Thomas Mull, David Woodson, John Murphy, Wiley Bird, Tobias Lemley, Thos. Beckwith, John Frohock. This class was examined on reading and spelling. Augustus Lemley is the best reader, John Frohock the next; John Murphy is the best speller. The class is approved. In spelling they were very correct.

4th Class—Hugh Horah. This little boy was examined on catechism, and did remarkably well. He spoke with great distinctness and promptness.

5th Class—John Murphy, John Frohock, Wiley Bird, Thomas Beckwith, Tobias Lemley. This class was examined on English grammar. The members of this class all did well; Jno. Murphy is the best; the rest are distinguished in the order of their names.

6th Class—Augustus Lemley, Warren Huie, Archibald Henderson, David Kern, Wm. Locke, John Pearson. This class was examined on parsing select sentences from Murray's English Reader. For beginners, this is a good class. They are nearly equal, and are much approved. If there is any distinction, it belongs to Warren Huie.

7th Class, consisting of William Murphy, David Fulton, Leonard Henderson, Gustavus A. Miller, Samuel Young. This class was examined on parsing from Murray's English Reader. William Murphy is considered the first in this class, and David Fulton the next; the rest are equal, and all did themselves credit.

8th Class—Pleasant Huie, Thomas Frohock, Mathew Locke. This class was examined on parsing blank verse from Milton. Mathew Locke is entitled to the first honor, the second is due to Pleasant Huie.

9th Class—Pleasant Huie, Thomas Frohock, Mathew Locke. This was examined in geography, on the maps of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Pleasant Huie and Mathew Locke are the best scholars, and equal. This examination was much to the satisfaction of the committee.

10th Class—Samuel Young, Mathew Locke. This class was examined on arithmetic, and merit the approbation of the committee for their progress in this useful branch of study.

11th Class—Samuel Young was examined on geography, trigonometry, and mensuration of superficies and solids, and acquitted himself much to his praise.

12th Class, consisting of Pleasant Huie, Thos. Frohock, were examined on trigonometry, mensuration of surfaces and solids, of heights and distances. The examination of this class was pleasing to the committee. If any distinction is made between them, it should be awarded to Thomas Frohock.

13th Class—Milo A. Giles was examined on Algebra. He is a good scholar, and has made great progress for the time devoted to this study.

Languages. 1st Class—John Pearson, David Woodson, were examined on Latin grammar, and are approved: John Pearson is the best scholar.

2d Class, consisting of Wm. Locke, Archibald Henderson, Augustus Lemley, were examined on Latin grammar and Corderii. For the time these small boys have been at Latin, their progress is considerable. William Locke stood the best examination.

3d Class, consisting of William Murphy, David Kern, Warren Huie, were examined on Viri Rome. William Murphy is distinguished; the class did well.

4th Class, consisting of Leonard Henderson, William Macar, Gustavus A. Miller. This class was examined on Caesar and Virgil. Leonard Henderson is the first scholar; the rest are little inferior, and are highly approved.

5th Class, consisting of Addison Kelly, Joseph Gillespie, Richard Long, David Fulton. This class was examined on the Georgics of Virgil, and on Sallust. Addison Kelly is adjudged the best; Richard Long the next.—It is injustice not to say that Joseph Gillespie and David Fulton lately joined this class; they, however, are nearly equal, and all merit praise.

6th Class, consisting of Zenas Johnston, Moses Moore, Robert Allison, Mathew Locke, Charles Pearson, Lewis Slaughter, Milo A. Giles. This class was, without exception, justly distinguished for their correct and exemplary conduct, as well as for their great proficiency in their classical pursuits; their examination was highly honorable to themselves, and entirely satisfactory to the committee of examination. Where all did so well, and where, by reason of sickness and other causes, their advantages have been unequal, it would be injustice to make distinctions.

7th Class—David Fulton was examined on Greek grammar and testament; and, for a young beginner, he did very well.

8th Class—Joseph Gillespie was examined on the Greek testament. He has been but a short time attending to Greek; but, for the time, he gave strong proofs of future progress and correctness. The general deportment of this young man has been exemplary, and reflects credit on the institution.

9th Class, consisting of Addison Kelly, Richard Long, was examined on Græca Minora, as far as Lucian. There is no distinction—the examination was very good.

10th Class, consisting of Charles Pearson, Mathew Locke, Moses Moore. This class was examined on Græca Minora, which they had very lately commenced. A small distinction might be made in this class, but the members not having had equal advantages, by reason of sickness, no distinction is made. The whole class have made such proficiency, and are so distinguished by their good deportment, that they are entitled to the entire approbation of the committee.

11th Class, consisting of Zenas Johnston, Lewis Slaughter, Milo A. Giles. This class (except Milo A. Giles, who was excused) was examined on Græca Minora. The committee are much gratified with the examination of this class; the members are equal, and deserve marked notice.

12th Class—Robert Allison was examined on Xenophon's Cyropædia. The committee would observe, that, for his age, they have seldom seen a more accurate and correct scholar. His correct and highly exemplary conduct, speaks more in his commendation than the committee can express.

13th Class, consisting of William Murphy, Warren Huie, David Kern. This class was examined on Mair's Introduction: they are approved, and distinguished in the order of their names.

14th Class, Leonard Henderson, Gustavus A. Miller, David Fulton. This class was examined on Mair's Introduction: Leonard Henderson is the best—the rest are highly approved.

15th Class—Zenas Johnston, Lewis Slaughter, Moses Moore, Robert Allison, Joseph Gillespie, Richard Long, Charles Pearson, Addison Kelly. This class was examined on Mair's Introduction: the honors are awarded to Zenas Johnston, Charles Pearson, Lewis Slaughter, and Moses Moore; the rest are little inferior; indeed, the whole class gave proofs of attention and industry; and as scarcely an error was noticed, it is difficult to make a distinction.

16th Class, consisting of Zenas Johnston, Robt. Allison, Charles Pearson, Lewis Slaughter, Moses Moore, Joseph Gillespie, Richard Long, Addison Kelly, David Fulton. This class was examined on Prosody. This class has been recently organized; but the committee have sufficient evidences to anticipate their future correctness in this indispensable branch of study to the finished scholar.

The trustees avail themselves of the present occasion, to express to Dr. FREEMAN the high estimation with which they have witnessed his zeal and efforts to promote the great interests of the Schools. We are gratified to have it in our power to recommend to the public this gentleman, as eminently qualified for the instruction of youth.

The exercises of the Academies will recommence on the first Monday in January, the male department under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, and the female department under the instruction of Miss Mitchell and Miss Slater; both departments to be under the superintendence of Dr. Freeman. By order of the Trustees.

T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.



MARRIED.
In Moore county, on the 20th Nov. by the Rev. Mr. M'Millan, Mr. Kenneth M'iver, of Chatham county, to Miss Catharine M'Intosh, of Moore county.



DIED.
In this county, on the 20th of November, Mr. Peter Eddleman.

TURKEY.

Austria will no doubt receive a part of Wallachia and Moldavia, for her agency in preventing a war between Russia and the Porte. What indemnification Russia will receive for incurring a heavy military expense, we are at a loss to conceive. If the Emperor breaks up his camp and avoids a rupture with the Ottoman government, the possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles will be further removed than ever from his grasp, and he loses a golden opportunity to accomplish the wishes nearest his heart. Great Britain wants nothing for her influence; if she can check Russia and maintain the sluggish power of the Sultan, her commerce to India, through the Red Sea, will meet with no disturbance, and that is all she requires.

The Turks, if they escape this time, will be cautious how they treat the Greeks in future. Fears of a war with the christian powers will operate as a check upon their savage barbarities; and thus one good result will flow from the disturbances in the east, and the Emperor, if he finally decides upon peace, will demand security for the protection of the Greeks in their persons, property, and religion.

National Advocate.

Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of
Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,
as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.
THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1820, entitled "An act further pointing out the duty of Guardians," making it the duty of all Guardians of every description, heretofore appointed, to renew their Bonds at the first court after the first day of January, 1822, and every three years thereafter during their respective guardianships: All Guardians will do well to avail themselves of this notification, as the law has made it my duty to issue scire facias against all delinquents.
3w81 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

An Overseer Wanted.

I WILL give liberal wages the ensuing year, to an Overseer of sober and industrious habits, and good character. JOHN BEARD, Jr.
December 10, 1821.—4w82

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG lady, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, the rudiments of the French language, Needle Work, &c. Wishes to obtain a situation in the neighborhood of Salisbury, in the capacity of Private Tutoress. She would take charge of the females of one, or at most two families, at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references can be made for character and abilities, on application (by letter) to A. B. Milton, N. C.
4w78r

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Orange county, on the night of the 30th November, 1821, two prisoners, Archibald Brown and Meredith Chavers. Brown was charged with murder, and was sent to said jail from Chatham county, where he resided on Rocky River, in Chatham county, where his family now lives. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, has pimples upon his face and nose, and is addicted to intoxication. Chavers is a free mulatto, about 6 feet high, and formerly lived on the waters of Back Creek, in Orange county. The above reward will be paid to any person who will arrest the said Brown in this state, so that I get him again; and a reward of five dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Chavers to me.
JAMES CLANCY, Jailor.
December 1st, 1821.—3w81

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield District, S. C. in August last, a Negro Man by the name of RACKUS.—He is about 30 years old, of a middle size, and is quite black; plays pretty well on the fiddle, and is rather an impudent fellow.—He was raised in Stokes Co. N. C. by Mr. Rann, and may possibly be lurking about that quarter now. The above reward will be given, if the negro is delivered to Mr. Mathieu, in Salisbury, or the subscriber in Fairfield District, S. C. or secured in any jail, and notice given, so that he may be had again.
THOMAS CUSACK.
November 22, 1821.—3w81

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear. The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.
Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.
WM. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.
Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at Rowan County Court, August Term, 1821, as administrator of the estate of Jacob Hanes, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.
JOHN HANES, Adm.
November 20, 1821.—3w78

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN REID, Executor.
ALEX. MCCORKLE, Executor.
November 19, 1821.—7w52

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1821.—James M. Hutchison versus Conrad Plyler: Original attachment, levied on defendant's lands. It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides out of the state, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendant, Conrad Plyler, to appear at our next Court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in January next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgement will be entered against him. 3w81
Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires,....



TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

'Tis the sea of past ages that fades on my sight,
The sea of the poet, the seer and the knight;
Where Virgil hath sung, where Israel hath pray'd,
Where Richard hath cross'd to the holy crusade.

Farewell, then, first sea of the wise and the brave!
Of all that was mighty, the cradle and grave;
For the slave and the bigot now skulk on thy shore,
Where the Greek and the Roman trod proudly before.

Farewell! and with sorrow I bid thee adieu,
Thou spell that hast rous'd my young feelings anew;
For still would I wish thee, bright vision, to last,
That threw o'er the present the charm of the past.

Though thy brightness is faded, thy glory is fled,
Oh! still would I muse o'er thy great that are dead;
Though the land that I seek is now Freedom's home,
Her birth-place was Athens, her station was Rome.

I have sail'd o'er thy bosom, thou sea ever blest,
And thy strength from the depths of the past
I have drawn:

I have gazed on the lilies, which its heavings unfold,
Thou mirror of heaven's own azure and gold.

May thy spirit pursue me when far from thy shore,
And grant my fix'd purpose may ne'er know
Tide;

With thy best and thy bravest still urge me to vie,
Like thy sages to live, like thy heroes to die!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

The Gipsies.

FROM THE NEW-YORK LITERARY REPOSITORY.

The extraordinary fact, that the Jews have continued a separate people for nearly two thousand years, in a state of dispersion throughout the civilized world, does not appear to be wholly unparalleled in the history of mankind. We do not pretend to find an exact parallel in the history of any other people; but the Gipsies of Europe furnish another instance, of a numerous people dwelling among the nations without amity or assimilation, retaining to themselves peculiar manners, appearance, and language, and suffering every species of oppression and contumely, without losing their essential characteristics, or perishing from the face of the earth like the persecuted natives of our western world. For a period of more than three hundred years, the Gipsies have wandered about among civilized men; yet they still remain what their fathers were; never incorporated into any settled community, nor conformed to the manners of any nation among whom they dwell.—Africa makes them no blacker, nor Europe whiter: they neither become more lazy in Spain, nor more diligent in Germany. In Turkey, Mahomet, and in Christendom, Christ, remain equally without their homage. Around on every side, they see fixed habitations, with settled inhabitants; they, nevertheless, proceed in their own way, and continue, for the most part, unsocial, wandering robbers.—[Grellmann.]

The most authentic accounts of the Gipsies state, that they appeared in different countries of Europe at different times in the 15th century. The most remarkable company of them was first noticed at Bologna. This company consisted of about one hundred persons of both sexes, of a tawny complexion, dressed in ragged attire, and using a language totally unknown to the people among whom they came. Their leader was called Andrew, Duke of Egypt; and they related, that they had been driven out of their possessions in Egypt by a king of Hungary. This was unquestionably false, so far as the king of Hungary was concerned; but it is presumed by learned men who have investigated their language and history, that they were originally from Hindostan. Sir William Jones asserts, (Asiatic Researches, Vol. III. p. 7.) that many of their words are pure Sanscrit; and he likewise supposes they emigrated from their native country to the coast of Arabia or Africa, and thence they rambled into Egypt, extending their wanderings over the continent of Europe. That they sojourned awhile in Egypt, is rendered probable by the fact that a numerous

people resembling them is now in existence near Thebes in Upper Egypt.*

The Gipsies possessed little skill in any useful art; were grossly ignorant; and, to the disgusting appearance which usually attends excessive poverty, they added the utmost depravity of manners,—subsisting together without even that low degree of decorum which is found among the meanest ranks of civilized society, and choosing to live by rapacity and fraud, rather than by regular industry. The true science of astronomy was then in a manner unknown; but the false one of astrology was in high vogue. Those who professed divination and palmistry, were peculiarly acceptable to the indolent and inquisitive in that age. Then the greater portion of society was much more eager to discover "hidden things of darkness," than to acquire that easy knowledge of nature which has since become general, and which has served at once to enlighten and to limit curiosity. For this reason chiefly, the Gipsies found encouragement wherever they came: but, though the credulity of the times furnished them employment in the supernatural capacity of fortune-telling, it was never a lucrative or permanent resource; and they requited themselves for insufficiency of profit, by making free with whatever they could grasp, to gratify their whims, or supply their wants.

In Italy, the Gipsies were called Zigari; and were supposed by Pope Pius II. to be emigrants from Zigi, or the modern Circassia. In the 16th century, they sojourned in the different countries of Europe, that the most severe laws were used against them by almost every government; laws as wise and as merciful as those enforced against witchcraft, and tending, like them, not to enlighten and improve their unhappy subjects, but to cut them off from all possible advantages, even from life itself.

They began their wanderings in England and Scotland in 1534, and soon excited general execration. In the reign of Henry VIII. a law was passed, commanding them to leave the kingdom under pain of imprisonment and confiscation of goods, and extending the same penalty to such as should join them, or should assume a disguise in resemblance of them, or hold any intercourse with them. By a statute of Elizabeth, it was made felony without benefit of clergy, for any Egyptian (so the Gipsies were called) to remain a month in the kingdom: and Sir Matthew Hale relates, that thirteen Gipsies were executed in his time at the assizes in Suffolk, merely because they were Gipsies. The following account of their present condition in England, may be found in the European Magazine, of November, 1820.

"There appears to be good ground to believe these extraordinary itinerants were originally of the lowest class of Hindoos; having emigrated, it is supposed, from Hindostan about A. D. 1403. Their language is undoubtedly a species of Hindostanee, as is shown by a comparison of grammatical peculiarities, as well as of a number of words taken down as specimens of their language, from English Gipsies, and from Turkish Gipsies in Hungary, (printed in the 7th volume of Archaeologia;) also, by selections from the Vocabulary compiled by Grellmann, the learned author of a dissertation on the subject; and by words obtained, as a translation of familiar English words, from Gipsies in the immediate neighborhood of London. Throughout the countries of Europe, during the four centuries that they have wandered about as outcasts, they appear to have preserved among themselves, and transmitted unimpaired to their descendants, together with other invariable characteristics of their origin, while speaking the languages of the respective countries they inhabit—one common language of their own, to which they appear to be attached, yet which serves them for no other purpose, than that of concealment. The combined influence of time, climate, and example, has not affected any material alteration in their state. A recent traveller states, that he met with numerous hordes in Persia, with whom he had conversed, and found their language the true Hindostanee. In Russia, he found them, both in language and manners, the same, corresponding exactly to the Gipsies of our own country. In Poland and Lithuania, as well as in Courland, they exist in surprising numbers. In Hungary, their

* Rees's Cyclopaedia.

number amounts to about 50,000: and they are scarcely less numerous in other parts of Europe; every where exhibiting the same deeply-rooted attachment to their ancient habits and half-savage customs, and the same features of an oriental character, as vagrants, thieves, and fortune-tellers. How far the treatment they have received from civilized nations, among whom they have been universally objects of contempt or persecution, has tended to keep them in their present state of intellectual debasement, by strengthening their prejudices, and driving them to the usual resources of indigence, demands the serious and dispassionate consideration of every friend of humanity. In our own country, hunted like beasts of prey from township to township, advertised as rogues and vagabonds, even rewards being offered for their apprehension, their condition is becoming daily more deplorable, while no asylum is offered them, and no means are devised of remedying the defects of their habits, or of holding out to the well-disposed, encouragement to reformation. The routing of the Gipsies, as it is termed, from various parts of the south of England, has occasioned their appearing lately in great numbers in the northern counties. "The winter before last, severe as it was," Mr. Hoyland states, "a gang of about fifty or sixty, lay upon Bramley-moor, three miles from Chesterfield." In the summer of 1815, a numerous horde, who had been driven from the township of Rotherham, had two encampments in the neighbourhood of Sheffield: there were also encampments of Gipsies at Borough-bridge, at Knaresborough, and at Pocklington, in the east riding of Yorkshire. A few continue all the year in London, excepting during their attendance at fairs in the vicinity; others go out two or thirty miles round the metropolis, carrying their implements with them; and are found, sometimes, assisting in hay-making and hop-picking, in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. Among those who have winter quarters in London from Michaelmas till April, a few take in summer still wider circuits, extending to Suffolk, Herefordshire, and even South Wales. In fact, there is reason to think the greatest part of the island is traversed in different directions by hordes of Gipsies. One of the most important facts mentioned by Mr. Hoyland, is the disposition, and even anxiety, manifested by some of those who winter in towns, to obtain for their children the benefit of education. Uriah Lovell, the head of one of the families, paid six-pence a week for each of his three children, who attended, during four winters, a school for the Irish, kept by Partak Ivery. Partak, on being called upon to verify this statement, confirmed the account; adding, that there had been six Gipsy children at his school, who, when placed among others, were reducible to order.—[From Hoyland on Gipsies.] [TO BE CONCLUDED.]

ORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Lord Monboddoo, who was esteemed one of the most profound critics in the ancient language of any author who has treated or written upon the philosophy of language, endeavors to prove that the Celtic or Gaelic, was the original language of all the Indians in North America, from the Esquimaux to the Natives of Florida.

Lord Monboddoo relates a number of curious circumstances to support his opinion. He mentions, that when in France, he was acquainted with a French Jesuit, a man as celebrated for his veracity as for his scientific and literary acquirements.—That this French Jesuit told him of a fact, which he himself could attest, that one of his mission, having lost his way in the woods, and strolled into the country of the Esquimaux, staid long enough there to learn the language of that people; after which he came back again to his countrymen, and happening one day to go aboard a French ship at Quebec, he found there among the sailors a Basque, that is a native of the country at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, on the side of France; whom, by his knowledge of the Esquimaux language, he understood very well, and the Basque likewise understood him, so that they conversed together.

Now, the language which the Basque speaks Lord Monboddoo tells us, is undoubtedly a dialect of Celtic, and differs very little from the highlanders of Scotland. This account of Lord Monboddoo seems also confirmed by a

fact we have noticed in one of the late Scotch papers in regard to the Esquimaux who accompanied the expedition to the North Pole. On board of the vessel he was embarked there was a Scotch Highlander, a native of the Island of Malt, one of the Hebrides, with whom in a few days time, he was able to converse. Lord Monboddoo seems, however, to think it very extraordinary, how the Celtic language should have found its way from Europe, or the northernmost parts of America, to a country so very remote as Florida, where he says, there are the most positive proofs of the Gaelic language being spoken by many of the tribes. He mentions he was well acquainted with a gentleman from the Highlands of Scotland, who was several years in Florida, in a public character, and that the language there had the greatest affinity with the Gaelic, and particularly that their form of salutation by which they ask you, *are you well?* is the very same. What is still more remarkable, in their war-song, he discovered not only the sentiments, but several lines, the very same words as used in Ossian.

Lord Monboddoo appears to be a firm believer in the old reported story of America having been visited by a colony from Wales, previous to the discovery of Columbus. He says the fact is recorded by several Welsh historians, and he speaks of it as one that cannot be contested. But, before the arrival of the Welsh colony in the New World, Lord Monboddoo says, that America was visited by some Norwegians from Greenland; for, that the Norwegians having made settlement in Greenland, in the end of the tenth century, some adventurers from thence, in the beginning of the eleventh, discovered or rather visited North America by Europeans, Lord Monboddoo regards that as an event coeval with the siege of Troy.

These Norwegians, who visited America in the eleventh century, Lord Monboddoo tells us, made a settlement about the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, where, having found the vine growing, they from thence called the country Vinland. This is recorded in the annals of Iceland, which was peopled from Norway, and from thence the colony came, that made the settlement in Greenland.

Lord Monboddoo, in his excellent treatise on the origin and progress of language, as well as in some of his other writings, relates a vast number of curious and amusing circumstances on this subject. One, however, of the most remarkable is an account of an Indian Mummy, discovered in Florida, wrapped up in a cloth, manufactured from the bark of trees, and adorned with their hieroglyphic characters, precisely the same with characters engraved upon a metal plate, found in an ancient burying ground, in one of the Hebrides Islands.—*Pet. Intel.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MEMBERS EDITORS:

You will confer a favor by republishing the following communication on Religious Toleration, which appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 30th ultimo. I clearly agree with the writer, that it would be much better for the cause of Religion, if people generally would be less lavish in passing upon the faith of others, as it is directly opposite to the language of the New Testament.

Let each person examine his own conduct, and I am certain he will not have much time to slander his neighbors.

PACIFICUS.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

MR. EDITOR—One of the greatest and most precious blessings which is guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, is an entire freedom of opinion in matters of Religion. It was for this inestimable blessing that our ancestors fled from the sanctified hypocrites of continental Europe. They settled in the wilderness of America, among the savages, risking their lives and fortunes, suffering every privation incident to such a state of existence, rather than yield and bow down their necks to intolerant superstition and unholy assumed dictatorial power. They persevered and finally gained that which was so unjustly denied them, to wit, Freedom of Conscience. We now enjoy the glorious privilege of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of our own conscience. No person at this day, and in this country, has the exclusive privilege to dictate and arbitrarily enforce his creed upon his neighbor. No Geneva flames can affect the liberal inquirer after truth; the ages of intolerant bigotry have gone by, and the will, the supreme empire of man, is

left with all that freedom which was assigned it by the great Creator. These blessings we actually and substantially enjoy. It is therefore our duty to treat every individual according to his deserts. An innocent difference of opinion in matters of religion, should not destroy the conciliating and pleasing balm of charity and brotherly love. The mild and lovely example of Christ, and the general tenor of the New Testament, point out to mankind universally, the distinguishing features of those whose minds are operating, and whose feelings are enlisted in the cause of genuine piety towards God. You never hear the language of detraction, bitterness and evenomed spleen from him who views every individual with christian charity.—He will not, nay he cannot consistently with the religion of the Bible, place the seal of condemnation upon any one who may differ from him in some point of doctrine; and were he to do so, it would be as anti-christian as it is uncharitable. "Charity rejoiceth in the Truth." Not a truth better or more valuable on account of its being adhered to by a particular sect; it is the same every where; it is like virgin gold, it may be hidden for a while, but it will eventually burst forth and emit luminous tints, like the glorious orb of Heaven. Viewing Religious Liberty in this light, and such is its true character among those who have any regard for christian charity, it would seem unnecessary to make any more remarks touching so precious a blessing. But when we view around us, persons who have enlisted themselves under the banners of our Lord and Saviour, who spare no pains in trumpeting the purity of their religion to the world—who are so zealous in opposing every other denomination but their own—and who claim the title of the peculiar favorites of heaven, denying the name of Christians to all those who have not subscribed to the same human creeds that they have; and finding on strict examination that their moral character is infinitely worse than that of those whom they denounce deists or infidels, we are irresistibly forced to the conclusion, that there is in them a total want of christian charity and christian feelings, such as the gospel demands from every one who sincerely professes our holy religion.

I was brought to these reflections from hearing charges very often alleged against certain persons of honorable feelings and good moral character, and who as sincerely believed in the Sacred Oracles of God—the religion of the Bible, as any other persons in the whole world. It would be well for those who are so fond of venturing their opinions and judging of the religious belief of others, to call to mind the emphatical language of Scripture, which will at once condemn them—"Judge not, lest ye be judged." And further, who is able to fathom the hidden recesses and secret operations of another's heart? This very impossibility will deter every sincere christian from hastily pronouncing sentence upon the religious opinions of his neighbor. All that we can do, is to form our opinions from the external conduct of mankind.—It is therefore our bounden duty to award christian charity and friendship to him whose conduct is moral and upright, and whose general behaviour is a transcript of the purity of his heart. If he has not become a member of the church in his vicinity, does this argue that he is an infidel? God forbid it. He may conscientiously be opposed to a part of their creeds, such, for instance, as he believes directly opposite to the spirit of the gospel—Such creeds, I mean, which are the inventions of men. Truth and Charity require of us a great deal of caution in forming our opinions of the faith of others. To set up ourselves as judges of the secrets of men's hearts is arrogating to ourselves a power and prerogative which belong to God alone.

It is true, that the calling a man a Deist does not make him one; yet it is an injury to his feelings and a slander on his character.

To misrepresent another's faith or religious belief, is a hateful vice, and what makes it more so, is, when it comes from him who by his open profession of religion would have the world to believe that he is a believer in the divine truths of the Gospel!

I hold it as a maxim as clear as the light of day, that an empty profession cannot benefit any one; it is a pure heart, and a sincere desire to do the will of God, that constitute the true christian character. HUMANITAS.